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Heade, Martin

Martin Johnson Heade, b. Lumberville, Pa., Aug. 11, 1819, d. Sept. 4, 1904, was an American painter of landscapes, flowers, and birds. After studying with Edward Hicks, he traveled widely throughout North and South America working as an itinerant portraitist; he also visited Europe. His landscapes and seascapes, which reveal the influence of Frederick Church, John Kensett, and Fitz Hugh Lane, are among the most atmospheric and dramatic of the HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL. Dealing chiefly with coastal New England, Florida, and Latin America, Heade's works are notable for their luminous quality (see LUMINISM), brilliant contrasts of dark and light, and rich color, as in Thunderstorm over Narragansett Bay (1868; private collection) or Approaching Storm (c.1860; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston). His many meticulously detailed paintings of flowers, especially orchids, and hummingbirds reflect his lifelong work as an amateur naturalist, for example, Orchids and Spray Orchids with Hummingbirds (c.1865; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston).

David Tatham

Bibliography: McIntyre, R. G., Martin Johnson Heade (1948); Stebbins, Theodore, The Life and Works of Martin Johnson Heade (1975).

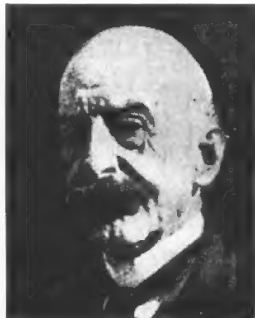
plan of the poems and the consistent character portrayals. The dispute between the analysts and the unitarians became known as the *Homeric question*.

The Homeric Question Today has been greatly influenced by our increased knowledge of how oral poetry is created. During the 1930's, an American scholar named Milman Parry began studying the bards of modern

he worked for *Harpers Weekly*, which employed him during the Civil War to illustrate battlefield scenes. Homer did many war illustrations. At the same time, he painted his first oils and water colors, which are scenes of farm and country life.

Homer spent 10 months in Paris during 1867. He was not deeply influenced by his Paris stay, but the light-

Courtesy The Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, Ohio



Brown Bros.

Winslow Homer, above, painted many scenes of rural American life early in his career. *Snap the Whip, left,* pictures New England farm children in the naturalistic style characteristic of Homer's works.



THE CROQUET GAME

Winslow Homer

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to us to meet our important needs.

A FLEXIBLE PLAN

The living trust overcomes the obstacle of irrevocability in other plans by giving up the income tax charitable deduction. But there are many other benefits, including estate tax savings later on.

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A detail of front cover art

Thoughtful planning, like great art, lingers long after the creator has gone.

mance, modifying your instructions based upon your requirements.

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ESTATE PLANNING BENEFITS TOO

Your trust can be written so that after your lifetime the assets will go to us either immediately or only after some other individual enjoys its benefits.



Especially

for



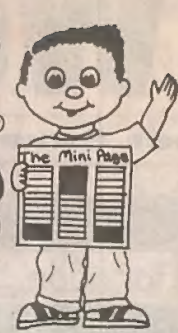
kids



and their



families



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By BETTY DEBNAM

from The Mini Page by Betty Debnam © 1996 Universal Press Syndicate

A Great American Artist

Sat Herald
1-20-96

Winslow Homer

What was it like to be an American kid about 100 years ago?

One way to find out is to look at the paintings of Winslow Homer.

Winslow Homer is a great American artist. He created more than 1,000 pictures, many of which were of children.

American symbols

His paintings of childhood have become so famous that they are a symbol of what life might have been like back then.

Homer painted children playing games, at the beach, in school and on the farms.

Kids as subjects

Winslow Homer was probably the most memorable American painter of children. When kids had been painted before, they were usually shown with adults. Homer's children were alone or with other children.

Happy subjects

Homer painted at a time right after the Civil War. There had been so much sadness that people wanted brighter pictures that promised a happier future.



What schoolyard activities do you do today that an artist might paint? What might your painting tell you about our life today?



The Butler Institute of American Art, Youngstown, Ohio

"Snap the Whip" is one of several school scenes Homer painted. Homer never married. Although he had no children, he often painted them. He liked to paint barefoot boys. He painted some girls, too.



WOULD YOU HAVE LIKED TO HAVE GONE ON THIS FISHING TRIP?



WHAT OTHER CHORES DO YOU THINK THESE FARM BOYS MIGHT DO?



National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Gift of the W.L. and May T. Mellon Foundation

"Breezing Up, A Fair Wind" shows three boys out for a day of fishing with an old seaman. Homer was also famous for his paintings of nature and the sea.



North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh

Homer often went into farm fields to paint. "Weaning the Calf" shows a boy trying to coax a calf from its mother.

The Life and Works of Winslow Homer



This photo was taken of Homer when he was in his early 40s. It shows him as a very stylish dresser.

His life

We know very little about Winslow Homer's personal life. He wanted it that way.

Homer was born in 1836. His father was a successful businessman. When Winslow was a little boy, he loved to watch his mother paint. She was a very good amateur artist.

At a very early age, Winslow began to show a great deal of talent himself. His family encouraged him.

Although he did take some art lessons, Homer was mostly self-taught.

At the age of 18, he designed covers for the sheet music for songs. He did not like working for other people. He was determined to be his own boss.

"I am going to paint," he told people. He became one of our country's greatest artists.

The Civil War

Winslow Homer first became well-known when he painted and illustrated stories for a popular magazine during the Civil War. His paintings were realistic, or true-to-life.



THINK ABOUT IT! WHO ARE THE PRISONERS IN THIS PAINTING? WHO IS THE GUARD? WHO IS IN CHARGE?



This painting, "Prisoners From the Front," is another famous Homer painting. Photography was just beginning when this was painted in 1866. News magazines and papers often depended on artists to show what war was like. Homer painted war differently from most artists up until that time. He did not show generals. He showed the life of the ordinary soldier.



WHAT MAKES THE FOX SHOW UP SO WELL IN THIS PAINTING?



Homer was a great outdoorsman. He painted fish, deer and other animals. "The Fox Hunt" shows a hungry fox.

The Mini Page thanks Nicolai Cikovsky Jr., curator of American and British paintings; Anne Henderson and Heidi Hinich of the Education Department, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., for help with this issue.

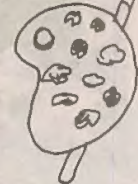
This issue is based on the exhibit "Winslow Homer," on view at the National Gallery of Art in Washington through Jan. 28. It will travel to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Feb. 21-May 26, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, June 20-Sept. 22.



HOW IS THIS TEACHER DIFFERENT FROM YOURS OF TODAY?



At first Winslow Homer painted in oils. He later became one of the greatest watercolor artists of all time. "Blackboard" is an example of one of his watercolors. It shows a teacher giving an art lesson.



HOW DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN IS IN DANGER? WHERE IS THE GULF STREAM?



The sea was one of Homer's favorite subjects. He got the idea for "The Gulf Stream" on one of his travels to the Bahamas. It was done during the last years of his life. He lived most of his life on the coast of Maine, and painted many of his seascapes there.

To do: Look through your newspaper for a story to illustrate.

Next week, The Mini Page tells the story of ENIAC, the world's first electronic digital computer.

Lent by The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of Mrs. Frank B. Porter, 1922

Museum of American Art of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Joseph E. Temple Fund

National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Gift of Jo Ann and Julian Gantz Jr.

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